NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -SAM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite fropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c. oung Aprica on the Plying Thapese. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery. COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—PROFESSOR WISE

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery .-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ever NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BROADWAY ATHEN MUM, Broadway. GRAND SCENIC STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corn

New York, Sunday, November 5, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION. Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers.

Control of the Contro	Year Ending
Name of Paper	May 1, 1885.
HRRALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combine	

THE NEWS.

The steamships Mariposa, Captain Howes, and J. K. Barnes, Captain Morton, from New Orleans; the Varuna Captain Whitehurst, from Savannah, and the Euterpe Captain Eldridge, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived this port yesterday. Besides these there arrived, from various foreign and domestic ports, four ships, eight barks, fourteen brigs and twenty-nine schooners, making er a fleet of fifty-nine vessels. Sixteen oceaships cleared vesterday.

The government of Great Eritain having been officially otified on the 17th of March last of the intention of ou government to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity eing required, the Secretary of the Treasury has for to operate on the 17th of next March.

The new Pacific naval fleet, consisting of the steam ships Vanderbilt, Tuscarora, Shamokin and Powbatan and the double-turreted Monitor Monadnock, sailed from Fortress Monroe on Thursday last for San Francisco,

Pol tiral and social affairs in Mississippi appear to b in a troubled and somewhat threatening condition. Co one attended with fatal results in some cases have occurred in different portions of the State between the friends. The soldiers and negroes at Vicksburg have held meetings and resolved to defend themselves. The the national troops from the State, and Governor Humph reys in a proclamation has called for the organization of Hamphreys is acting without authority: for, although h Governor, was yesterday informed, by a telegram from Secretary Seward, that the President expects him to continue to act as Governor until otherwise ordered. It will be remembered that Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, was some time ago similarly in-

Interesting details of the proceedings of the Georgia Convention, the prominent points of which have already been briefly noticed in our columns, together with inte-resting facts relating to the feeling, personal history and antecedents of the members, are given in our Milledge ville correspondence. Though a majority of these ger tlemen were in one way and another implicated in the rebellion, none of them were among the secession leaders, and it is said that they have renewed their allegiare determined hereafter to give it their undivided sur port. There were exciting discussions over the memo-rial to the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and on the subject of repudiating the debt of the State in curred to assist the rebillion.

A petition to Secretary Seward is circulating in Boton and has already received the signatures of some of the largest ship owners of that city, praying him not to presour claims on the British government for the depredations of the Anglo-rebel pirates. The petition states that when England becomes involved in war, which cannot be far distant, the position which her government has taken it regard to the fitting out of rebel pirates, if allowed to stand as a precedent, will give us such an advantage the we can, by furnishing privateers for her adversary, inflict on her commerce damage a hundred times greater

It is said that a War Department order mustering out of service about a hundred additional generals of volum

teers will shortly be issued.

As will be recollected, General Howard, Commiss of the Freedmen's Bureau, some time ago instructed his subordinates to make the necessary, arrangements for restoration to the former owners of lands and other property in various portions of the South which, having been found abandoned on the advance of our armi was libelled for confiscation by the government and give in charge of the officers of the Bureau. In accordance with these directions property of great value in Loudon county, Virginia, has within a short time past been re-leased by the Bureau, and the orders for its return to

The message of Governor Fletcher was delivered the Missouri Leg slature on Priday. It makes various suggest one in regard to internal improvements, the establishment and fostering of additional educational insti tutions, and pays particular attention to the railroads of the State, congratulating the people on their extent and efficiency, and urging the continuation of the present and the construction of new lines. The total receipts of the State treasury for the year ending on the 30th of September are given at \$2,463,000, and the expenditure

the old proprietors have been delivered.

The Orang men in Canada are aroused by the pros pective Fenian invasion. One of their leaders has put lished a manifesto calling them to arms, and their organ in Toronto says it has positive information that the in vasion is contemplated, that there are now ax hundred armed men in that city, that government officials are fraternizing with the order, and that even the Premier

connives at their movements.

No additional deaths from cholers on board the ster No additional deaths from choice on the ship Atalanta, which arrived at Quarantine on las Thursday night, were reported yesterday. It appears that she had altogether over six hundred passengers, five hundred and sixty of whom were in the steerage to which portion of the vessel the disease was exclusively confined. The ship is described as being very filthy, an had during the passage sixty cases of cholers and sixteen deaths from it. The chip's doctor says there were seven deaths among the passengers before they left Havre. There were still fifteen cases among them yesterday. Al those affected have been removed to the hospital ship oe Nightingale, and everything necessary for the ent and comfort has been sent thither. The At lanta and all her other passengers are still detained at the Lower Quarantine, where they will be kept until all traces of the disease have disappeared. The steamship Europe, with three hundred passen-

gers, arrived in the lower bay from Havre on Friday evening; but, although she had had no cases of cholera and there was no sickness on board, as a precautionary measure she was defained at the Lower Quarantine also and will be kept there until she undergoes a thorough examination. This will bereafter for some time be the treatment to which all vessels arrivfrom European ports where the cholers

was agreed upon at meetings of the Quar th Commissioners held yesterday. Other vigorous have also been decided on, including a thorough syste of internal sanitary operations. We give this mornin some interesting facts relative to our previous visitation from the cholers and in regard to the proper means for

eventful occasion of our election, we give this morning as complete a list of the nominations for the vario offices in this city of the different parties as it is possible. omes in this city of the comments of the comme retty briskly briskly. One chance is still left for the sic anding the storm. One chance is still left for the sic saches who wish to be able to deposit their ballots o needay, as the boards of registry will be in session again

recommending the citizens to vote against p State bounty tax next year, on the ground that usand dollars, which the Board are of th

which arrived here on Friday evening, furnishes us wit a detailed account of his resone of the officers and ore of the bark Statira, Captain Harriman, which was abar of the bark Statira, Captain Harriman, which was aban dened at sea in a sinking condition on the 22d of Octo ber, as noticed in the Hunard of the 28th ult. During the night of the 22d, after her abandonment, there wa an explosion on board the Statira, and she intracliately disappeared beneath the waves. She was loaded with coal, and was bound from Piotou, N. S., for Boston. On

con, and was bound from Fiction, N. S., for Boston. On the 15th of October an unknown brig and on the 18th a deeply laden bark, both in a considerably damaged con-dition, were seen by those on board the Susan Jane. Captain Howes, of the steamship Mariposa, reports passing on the 29th nlt. a vessel of about three hundred tons, bottom up; on the 30th, a bark with mainmast gone; on the 31st, portions of the masts and rigging of wreck, and on the 3d inst., off Absecom, a brig stand

ing in shore, with a wreck in tow.

The captain and crew of the British brig Brisk, from Cardenas for this city, with a cargo of sugar, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday on board the bark C. E. Rosea-bury, Captain Crowell, by which vessel they were res-

Judge Carvin, of the Superior Court, yesterday ren dered his decision in the case of William Allen versus th Mexican General Ortega, granting the motion for a vaca cation of the order of arrest of the General, who was

accordingly released.

A large democratic meeting was held last evening is
the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This was the fine great rally of the party before the day of contest, Tue day next. The meeting was not equal in proportions to the previous ratification meeting of the party a fee weeks ago, or to that of the republican raily of Friday night; yet, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Academy was well filled, and a good deal or enthusinsm marked the proceedings. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. George T. Curtis, John Van Burer and Montgomery Blair.

A four ball carom game of billiards, for one thousand

dollars aside, fifteen hundred points up, the contestant being Mr. Dudley Kavanagh and Mons. Carme, wa played last night at Irving Hall, in the presence of crowded assemblage of speciators, and resulted in the success of Mr. Kavanagh, he scoring the afteen hundred points on his sixtleth run to his opponent's thirteen hun dred and thirty-nine.

On the 15th of May, 1864, policeman George W. Du yea was shot and killed on the corner of Second rest a man named John Connolly. A man known as Joh Carrill, all as Cabill, was at the time arrested suspicion of being the murderer, but was dis-charged for want of evidence. Very recently a man named Owen Hart, who had been arrested on charge man named ower Hars, who had been arrested on charge of grand larceny and felonious assault, stated that certain persons were very desirons of getting him out of the way as fahill had confessed being the murderer to him. This led to search for Cahill, who had disappeared from the city, and, after much travel, labor and manouvering of the part of detectives, he was found keeping a drinking shop in Columbus, Ohio, arrested and brought on here where he arrived on Friday night. Yesterday an exam ination of the matter took place before Justice Dodge, and, after considerable testimony had been taken, Cahill and Connolly were both committed to the Tombs, the former on suspicion of bring the person who fired the fatal shot and the latter as an accessory.

A young Prussian, of very instanting manners and

possessed of extensive accomplishments, whose real name is said to be Francis Stabenow, but who has repre-sented himself as the Count Dohna, and has also, it is said, been known by various aliases, was yesterday a other establishments both here and in other Norther cities, he had lived and flourished in fine style, on charge regular regiments of our national army. In his posses sion when arrested were found a large number of photo graphs of his lady friends, with accompanying notes and different articles which it is said were about a year and a half ago stolen from the real Count Dohna in Ber

lin. Stabenow is detained for a further examination.

Chief Masterson, of the Eric Railway police force, ar ived in this city on Friday night, on board the steam ship Mariposa, from New Orleans, having in custody Alfred A. Jones, charged with the late defalcations in the

Erie Railway Company's office.

A weatward bound passenger train on the Erie Railroad which had switched off on the other track to take water was run into on Friday night, near Ramap by an eastward bound freight train. By the collision the Roy. Mr. Romeyn, Methodist clergyman, of Sloats burg, was killed, and an unknown man so severely in jured that one of his legs had to be amputated. It is said that no other persons were injured; but the engines

and a number of cars were much damaged.

The stock market was weak yesterday morning, but afterwards recovered, and closed strong. Government ere inactive. Gold was strong, and closed at 147%.

There was not much business done outside of 'Ch resterday, though as a general thing the markets for both fore gn and domestic merchandles remained firm.
Groceries were generally firm, though rather quiet.
Cotton was dull and nominally lower. Petroleum was
steady, but very quiet. On 'Change flour was steady,
but rather less active. Wheat was depressed by large receipts, and prices were somewhat lower. Corn was unchanged. Pork was irregular and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was moderately active at previous price Whiskey was higher.

ASSAULTS AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE STREETS .- Scenes of violence and gross recklessness are becoming so common in the streets of the metropolis of late, even in open daylight, that life is no longer safe in the public thor oughfares. That there is a great lack of vigilance on the part of the police is evident. If people can be assaulted and robbed in daylight, what chance of safety is there for wayfarers after nightfall? A few evenings age a stolen from him while handing two ladies into an omnibus near the Astor House, in the presence of the driver and all the backmen on the stand. Neither policeman nor civilian made the least effort to prevent the outrage or arrest the perpetrator. On Wednesday last a gentle-man was knocked down and brutally beaten at ten o'clock in the foreneon, his watch and money taken, in a frequented part of Ninth avenue. We call the attention of the Police Commissioners to these two special cases though there are many more, no doubt, which have not been reported. There is another fruitful cause of danger to life in the streets and that is the furious driving of the butcher boys. We saw one of these chaps the other day drive up Broadway, near Union square, in the midst of a crowd, at a rate that ould not discredit the Fashion Course, while a policeman stood coolly on the sidewalk look. ing at the young charioteer's dangerous feat Such things would not be permitted in any other city in the world, and with our large and expensive police force they need not occur

here if the latter attend to their duty.

The Prospect of Hestering the Planting

The information coming to us daily, fro different and reliable sources in the shows that the prespect of restoring the plant-ing interests of that blighted section is very nising. To use a common colloquial expression, "things are looking up." The wise onstruction policy of President Johnson is having the happiest effect upon the late para lyzed industrial pursuits of the South, and restoration in these is keeping pace with the progress in political matters. This is seen in every portion of the Southern States, but particularly in those parts which are most acce sible to commerce, as along the Atlantic bor der and the banks of the Mississippt. The vast commerce that has been revived between this city and the South within a month or two as well as between the great cities of the Northwest and that region, indicates returning prosperity.

A great deal has to be done, however, be fore the South can be restored to its forme prosperous condition. And at the prese time planters need the assistance of capital to purchase stock and implements for caltivation, purchase stock and implements for caltivation and to restore their gin houses, plantation buildings and fences, the greater part of which have been destroyed during the war. Along the Mississippi river, too, the levees need re pairing, for the cotton crop would be in danger of inundation. In fact, the planters in many parts would hardly venture to plant unless the levees be repaired.

An extensive planter in Carroll parish Louisiana, who recently left this city to pre pare his plantation for cultivation the coming eason, found more than one-third of the ne groes he formerly owned had returned and others were returning to their old home. At the commencement of the war he had several hundred. Many of the able bodled men had been taken for the armies; the rest had been driven away or had left volun tarily. They were scattered about, some within the federal and others within the rebel lines Numbers died and some sought refuge under the Freedmen's Bureau. They all have had a hard and an instructive experience. They come back begging to be employed and pro vided for. This gentleman says he expects to have within a month or so two-thirds of his old hands back again. He thinks one-third have perished. He has supplied them with provisions, and proposes to make a contract with them by the year as farm servants are hired in the Old World. They are delighted with having a home again and the prospec before them, and he believes that most of them have learned by sad experience to value his offer and will serve him faithfully.

This case is an example of many others, in deed we might say of most others, as regards the planters and negroes of the South. It is true the gentleman we refer to is kind and considerate, a good business man and manager and understands negro character well. But it is the same with nearly all the old planters There are a few exceptional cases of stupidity and brutality among the former masters ; but they are rare and chiefly among strangers who do not understand or care for the negro. Most of the masters desire to employ their tormer slaves and to treat them well, if they can do so-if they be not prevented or trammelled by arbitrary restrictions of the government or interference of the little martinet, over-officious and trading agents of the Freedmen's Bu resu. And the negroes will soon learn to know they must work for their living as poor white people have to do. In truth, they are fast learning this, as appears from their return to the old plantation homes Such is the prospect, looking at the disposition and necessities of both the planters and negroes.

must be no unnecessary interference by the government with the industrial pursuits of the South and individual action. Second, it is necessary to have capital to replace the stock and to restore the gin houses, buildings, implements and fences, destroyed by the war. The first rests with the government. And, notwithstanding the crazy radicals in Congress, we have no doubt there will be found sufficient practical good sense in that body to remove whatever difficulties exist. The President will be able, we think, to carry out his policy in this respect as in the restoration of the political status of the Southern States.

Supplying capital must depend upon the North, and upon this city in a great degree. Upon this subject we will quote the language of a letter before as from a former rich Louisiana cotton planter and a prominent man in the rebel government. He says: "Those who were inclined to commence planting again are generally without means to restock and supply their plantations. I am one of that number With means I think I could plant cotton, at present prices, with success; but I have nothing but my lands lett. If I could make a satisfactory arrangement with a canitalist I would leave the law and give all my time to planting." This is the fact, not only in the individual case of this gentleman, but to a great extent throughout the South. He expresses himself modestly about the chance of success, but at the same time shows his confidence. Looking at the price of cotton, and what it must be for some time to come, we are disposed to think that the investment of capital in planting would prove very successful. Profi'able and safe terms could be made with the owners of plantations. They understand the business, and would give their carnest and per-sonal attention to it. With all that can be done the next year, it is not likely more than a third of the crop of 1860 could be raised. Cotton would remain, therefore, near its present price. Carroll parish raised in 1860 seventy-three thousand bales. No one supposes it possible to raise more than half, or much more than half, that amount the coming year. The sam causes and reasons apply in a great measure to other cotton growing districts. From these facts it may be seen what an excellent pros pect there is for those who invest in the busi-

We do not refer here to the question in it general bearing upon the trade of the whole ountry, the revenue and the pacification and future progress of the South. This must be apparent to the most common understanding and needs no argument. On the whole, the planting and industrial interests of the South ern States, as well as the restoration of harmony between the negroes and their former masters, look promising, if a helping hand from the North be extended, and if a wise non-

intervention polley on the part of the govern ment be pursued

Our Claims on England—Our Rights Under Well Established National Law. A war with Great Britain, in consequence of the official refusal of that nation through Lord Russell to repair the injuries done our com-merce by the Alabama, is not beyond the ounds of possibility. A city journal, supposed to be inspired by secret information derived from the Department of State, has within the last few days admitted as much. A war with that country, while it would prove perfectly ruinous to its commercial interests, and very probably induce its bankruptcy, would also be undesirable and disadvantageous to us, dering the heavy war debt which already presses upon our industry and res

In this condition of things it may be well worth considering what other steps may be aken which would be as effectual, give us immediate indemnity and throw the responsibility of a war upon the aggressors the moral disadvantage to them, which would inevitably lead to their humiliation when superadded to other and material causes.

One of these steps or measures is the resort to the law of retertion or reprisals, known and practised as long ago as the time of the Romans, and still recognized everywhere. The principle is this:—"If a nation refuses to repair or give satisfaction for an injury, the injured party may seize things belonging to the wrong doer and apply them to his own use until he is paid the amount that is due, with damages; or he may detain them as a security until full satisfaction is given." This is well established right, and to put it in force letters of reprisal may be granted to those persons who have suffered the injury. Grotius Vattel and Azuni fully treat of this right and acknowledge its existence.

In 1753 the King of Prussia availed himsel of it by seizing the debts of English merchants within his kingdom to make some of his subjects whole, in consequence of the outrages committed on their property by English priva-

The States of the United Provinces in 1783 seized in the same way some Venetian vessels to compensate their citizens for claims agains the Venetian republic.

In 1796 the King of Spain directed the seizure of English property in that country as an indem nity for the illegal detention of the Spanish frigate Minerve. There are also some cases in point in French history made against the same aggressors. So that the British government must be quite familiar with the application of the principle. Indeed, they may read their own history to some advantage on this subject. In 1652, in the time of the Commonwealth Cromwell, afterwards Protector, issued to English merchants letters of reprisal for damages done them by the Dutch, and on their reimbursement proffered a return of the balance. They will also discover both in the famous treaty of Utrecht and that of the Pyrenees that the right of reprisals was fully admitted.

But if we do not choose to resort to this national and legal remedy we have still another, which is purely of a peaceful character.

It is to adopt the measure of non-intercourse as we have several times done before in cases arising from much less provocation. We may say with perfect propriety to Great Britain, "If you decline doing us justice we will no longer trade with you." This would be the heaviest blow we could inflict upon her. Her best customer at this moment is our own country. She essentially needs our cotton and tobacco, as well as our cereals and provisions. She is now flooding us with her manufactures, does nearly all our carrying trade, and constantly draws immense sums in gold from us. To deprive her of these advantages and this support would be to impoverish her, seriously lessen her revenues, and even endanger ber

It is, then, our obvious and convenient policy to resort to this measure without the necessity of firing a gun. There is British property enough in this port and city to cover all our losses by the Alabama liable to immediate seizure under this law, and the reprisal would be in effect "sharp, short and decisive."

This indemnity in hand would go a great way to prepare us for an encounter if it should come; but we are inclined to the opinion that the people of Great Britain would much prefer to come fairly to terms than lose their best customers, and the merchants and bankers would rather continue to draw their millions of gold from us week after week, than run the risk of deprivation and insolvency. And although the immediate effect of non-intercourse upon ourselves would be the suspension of our traffic with England, it would give an immens start to that between us and all other foreign nations, so that our customs revenue would be but little affected. But if it were, we should stop at once sending gold abroad, and it would accumulate here rapidly, and become so much cheaper, as to make it more available than ever for the payment of interest on our national securities. In either case the result would be about the same.

It would be, in fact, much cheaper for us to buy a few millions of gold from our own miners, in case it became necessary, than to incur another immense war debt, when we have a hand an easy remedy, recognized by all na-tions, well known to the British ministry and particularly applicable to this very case.

INTERESTING TO REBEL BONDERO tain English financiers are just now agitat ing an edd question. They suppose that if a rogue steels an honest man's watch and buys a dozen shirts with it that the honest man when he reclaims his watch is the "successor" of the rogue and can be sued for the shirts. They propose to apply this notion to the case of the United States and that great rogue the Southern confederacy. Having smashed the reque we, they say, are the "mocessor," and must pay his debts. Doubting the reasonableness of this conclusion, very properly, they have applied to "Mr. Fleming, Q. C.," to give them his opinion on it. The learned Fleming, having considered the matter with much anxious misgiv ing, has sesured the financiers that they are quite right. We would advise them before they go any further to consider the two recent etters on this topic of President Johnson-one to the Governor of North Carolina, the other to the Governor of Georgia. Those letters are from a man who can tell more about that subject, without any anxiety at all, than Fleming can after puzzling his brains with the most ex-

THE CHOLERA-NEEDLESS ALARM IN RELA-TION TO THE ATALANTA.—The best answer to all the attempts to make a sensation and frighten people with cholera stories is nt of the facts in the case a simple statement of the facts in the case of the Atalanta. The first fact is that sh s an emigrant ship. The pestilence has not come to us in the ordinary course of commer cial interchange. It has not come on any first class passenger ship, although such are constantly plying between our ports and the re-gion in which the cholera rages. Another fact is that the cholera, though on the Atalanta, has only touched one class of passengers—those in the steerage. The ship had fifty cabin passen-gers and five hundred and four in the steerage.

The truth, then, simply is that the cholers so nglish emigrant ship—a place in which the largest number of passengers that ever cross the ket. It is even an exceptionally bad passage: for the ship does not come straight-from starting place to this port in the ordinary Her machinery got out of order. She stopped at a French port to have it repaired, and she has been out altogether thirty-four days. Add the discomforts, then, of an unusually long voyage to the ordinarily and condition of a steerage passenger, and we nd an abundant explanation for un tality. Bad or insufficient water and food, an overlong stay in the fetid atmosphere of the steerage, and the fright of the ignorant passengers at the mere fact of touching at a French port-all these are what constitute the cholera" on the Atalanta.

The mortality on the Atalanta is maraly unsmally great for an emigrant ship. It is not "terrible." Twenty deaths are the most reported by the worst story, and this is out of ive hundred and four passengers, on a voyage of twenty-four days-less than a death a day. Does any one believe that cholera would act that way? This cholera story will have one good effect if it makes us clean up our crowded and dirty places—the "steerages" of our cities—the only places where cholera has ever done any harm. It is to be hoped that it will not stimulate timid physicians into reporting as cholera every case of doubtful intestinal

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH-A CALL FROM ARKANSAS.-From every quarter of the South ts people, impoverished and exhausted by the war, are calling upon Northern and European capital and enterprise to give them a new start in the development of their boundless agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources. The last call before us is from Fort Smith, on the western border of Arkansas. In the New Erg of that town we find a glowing account of the advantages of that section of the State to actual settlers. The climate is good, the lands are rich and cheap, producing liberal crops of cotton, tobacco, hemp, corn, wheat, &c., grapes and all the fruits of the Southern, Central and Northern States. The forests are filled with fine pine, a variety of oaks, walnut, cherry, hickory, pecan and other valuable timber. It is a fine grazing country, too, and abounds in minerals and water power. Coal fully equal to that of Pittsburg exists in abundance in the immediate vicinity of Fort Smith, which, at the head of navigation, is the commercial depot between the Mississippi and the prairies, on the line of the Arkansas. We are, in fact, just beginning to comprehend the vast resources of wealth and prosperity all over the South awaiting the development of capital and labor. In Arkansas alone there is a field in which millions of people may flourish and still have room for more

Why cannot the enterprising men of our overflowing Northern cities organize in each at least one emigration company for the cheap transportation and location of settlers in the regions of the South? What a vast amount of abor running to waste might thus be employed in adding to the wealth of the country and the relief of the national Treasury, and to the endless profit of all concerned.

THE CABIN AND THE STEERAGES OF CITIES .- The case of the recently arrived cholera ship shows how that dreadful disease thrives. There were fifty passengers in the cabin and five hundred in the steerage, and not one of the cabin passengers was attacked, while the mortality in the steerage was serious. So it is and will be all over the world; the cleaner portions of cities and towns escape, while the poor, dirty, crowded portions suffer. The duty is, therefore, incumbent upon us to clean the steerage of our cities-back slums, tenement houses and all. The cabins are already comparatively

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL SLOCUM.—The calumnies raised against General Slocum ought to elect him. He was off at the seat of war. fighting bravely for his country, while his present slanderers were making money out of iskey speculations and trading upon the sufferings of the republic. New that General Slocum is running for office he is assailed by the low, vulgar politicians with charges of coton stealing and infamous comparisons to edict Arnold. We believe that there is chivalry, patriotism and self-respect enough in the people of New York to elect General Slocum, if for no other reason than to rebuke these political bucksters.

THE NEW RING IN ACTIVE OPERATION .- Ben Wood has got his new ring fully organized and in active operation. The Tammany men are reported as selling out their candidates in his favor. The rump of the Citizens' Association are running bogus candidates, to divide and weaken the opposition to his election. Thur-low Weed, the whiskey brave, and the Tribune piers and wharves elique are helping him all they can, on the principle that silence gives consent. If Ben Wood is successful these are the members of his new ring who must be hanked and paid for it.

Howa's Great Cincos. - This splendid Europ company will appear to morrow in Brooklyn, for the last time, at the corner of Fulton and DeKalb avenues. first time, at the corner of Fulton and DeKaib avenues, and will give two performances daily for a short time. The company is composed of one hundred male and female performers, an admirable stud of horses, four clowes, and a band of Bedouin Arabs, who are reposted to be the finest acrebate in the world. In addition to these we have a den full of feresism liess, which will be entered by the famous lion tamer, Orockett, from Astley's London Amphitheaire. This strong combination will display itself in the stresss of Brooklyn to-morrow, in the shape of a grand precession and tableau, in the latter of which a live lion will figure, supported by a group of beautiful women, on content of the circus. In a group of beautiful women, or comme du cirque, in a splendid triumphal ciariot. This will be a great sight for "Young Brooklyn," and we presume to morrow will be a

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Penian Excitement-The Or men Called to Arms-Members of Government Fraternizing with

Ex-Grand Master of Orangemen Gowan has published manifesto declaring that the Fenians are coming, and

calling the Orangemen to arms.

The Orange organ, the Watchman, has a leader dec ing that it has positive information of a contemp invasion of the provinces; that there are now six government are fraternizing with the Pen the Premier winks at the contemplated at the provinces from British connection.

I witnessed a company of Fenians drillistered sireet last night.

BILLIARDS. The Second Match Between Kavana

and Carme-Kavanagh the Winner & One Hundred and Sixty-one Points. The first of the series of games between these lead artists of the cue, which took place in this city Octobe was unquestionably one of the finest displays of the k ever witnessed in this country. The close character the contest on that occasion and the ability displayed by
the respective contestants were such as to clicit more
than ordinary interest in connection with the second
game of the series, which came off last evening as
Irving Hall, before an assemblage which allow
every part of the building from which any view of
the game could be obtained. The stormy weather had
not the least effect in lessening the attendance; for long
before the doors of the hall were opened the entrance way was crowded, and in a few minutes after m, all the choice seats were occupied, and by the for commencing play standing room was at a prem The terms of this second trial of skill prescribe. American for-ball carrom game, of fifteen hus points up, played with balls two and five-sixtee inches in diameter, upon a Phelan & Collemier as size table, for the sum of one thousand dollars a the arrongements for the accommedation of the spector, were excellent. The beautiful table—one of this model ones—occupied and centre of the second college. inn's model ones occupied the centre of around the centre square the sents were arranged above the other, thus admitting of a view of the

above the other, thus admitting of a view of the table from every seat.

At about ten minutes to eight Kavanagh made his appearance, and was the recipient of quite an ovation in the way of applause. Shortly afterwards Mons. Carme entered the hall, and he, like his competitor, was equally favored with the approbation of his friends. Conspicuous among the craft present we noliced Dion, of Montreal; McDevitt, of Indianopolis; May, of Toronto; Langdon, of Boston; McElvoy, of Baltimere; Ryal, of Philadelphia; Fitch, of Troy, and also Goldthwait, Deery, Foster and other nostabilities of the mctropolitian billiard world.

After the preliminaries had been arranged, the judges chosen, &c.—the latter being Mr. Hoyle for Kavanagh, Mr. McDevitt for Carme and Mr. Ryal as referee—the game was commenced. Previously, however, considerable chosen, &c.—the latter course and Mr. Ryal as referee—the game was commenced. Previously, however, considerable business was transacted in the betting market, the odd being one handred to seventy on Kavanagh. The game opened in favor of Kavanagh, the totals at the close of the sixth innings standing 227 to 70 in his favor—tw fine runs of 65 and 98 marking his play. Carme did no legit to do much until the ninth inning, when he soors 57 in good style, a peculiarity of his play being he apparent in litterence to the opportunities afforded his for "nursing" the balls, he preferring to make long or rains and difficult max cabots when the balls were favorably placed for the nursing business. In the close of inning he made a beautiful run of ninety-two, in what was one of the finest maxe shots ever seen in amageme. The close of the sixteenth inning saw Carme is a deciredly better position than before, the totals at thage of the same being 358 to 339, Kavanagh having the card by but ninoteen.

The five hundredth point in the game was turned at ten P. M., the totals at this period of the game being 502 to 370 in favor of Kavanagh. From this point up to the fortieth innings the relative position of the contestants did not vary much, what little change there was being in favor of Carme, the totals at the close of the thirty-minth innings standing 759 to 692 in favor of Kavanagh. In his fortieth unting Carme ran up a score of aixty-leve in fine style, and by two "scratches" saved himself for a continuance of his score, the handsome run of 178 closing his fortieth inning, thus for the first time giving him a lead in the game by the totals of 870 to 807. This advantage Kavanagh offset in the forty-second inning her a spiradily obtained run of 128 Dut Carme, by the addition of 78 to bis score, still held on to the lead, the totals at the close of the forty-second inning being 975 to 931 in favor of Carme. Kavanagh afterwards took a leading position, and was the first to turn the thousandth point, which he did at 11:35, his score being 1,000 to 995.

As the game progressed from this poist it became evident that Kavanagh had his work to do to defeat her

As the game progressed from this point it became evident that Kavanach had his work to do to defeat his skilful opponent. As fast as Kavanagh gained aspecial advantage Carme would upset it with another. But Kavanagh managed in the aggregate to increase his score more rapidly than Carme, the latter being again a bundred behind in the score at the close of the life.

bettered beings.

In his fifty-seventh inning Kavanagh added 167 to his seven by a fine display of the beauties of the game, thereby running up his total to 1,461, this lead, at such a period of the game, making a victory almost certain. In his six tieth mining Kavanagh ran the game out, winning by the following is the score of the match:—

CONCERT OF THE PHILIPARE the present season took place at the Academy Music last night. The weather was very unpropitie but, nevertheless, the house was pretty good, although no means as crowded as is usual on such occasion. by no means as crowned as a second of the programme comprised much that was attractive and a good deal that was positively excellent. While the orchestra was occasionally a little irregular, as though the elements composing it did not thoroughly harmonize—whether from some dedictory in the rehearants of ize—whether from some dedictorey in the rehearsh or not we cannot say—yet the symphonies, under the skilfull direction of Carl Bergman, were fairly rondered. The Foeme Symphonique (Mazeppe) of Liszt, which was played for the first time, was received with deserved applause, as was Schumann's symphony No. 4, in D minor, with which the concert opened. The tener soles from Euryanthe and Don-Sebastian were omitted in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Lotti. Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent planist, received that hearty welcome Mills, the eminent plantst, received that hearty welcome and thorough appreciation of his talents which he never fails to meet with. He played a postbumous concerte or Mozart, arranged for plane and orchestra, which has never been played in this country before, except by Mr. Mills at the Brooklyn Phillinermonic concert recently. The work, we believe, was found among the manuscript of the great master after his death. Mr. Mills who is always Brilliant in execution and one who is always brilliant in execution and nently classic in style, had a fine opportuni display his power in the allegro and adagio pa of Mozart's pootleal work, which he successfully a himself of. A notable feature in the performant he manner in which he made the splendid instrumed his control maintain its power above the orchestra of eighty instruments which accompanied a feature which the audience did not fail to rec and to very loudly applied. Mr. Mitte was equally in the ctude from Chopin, and in his own comporthe Tarantelle No. 2. The concert was concluded it Overture No. 3, in C, "Leonore," by the orchestra, was given in admirable style.

FIFTH AVENUE GENERA HOUSE.—George Christy's a steets, organized expressly for the Fifth Avenue O. House, are now making a short tour prior to the instruction of their elegant marble hall adjoining the E Avenue Hotel.

City Intelligence.

TAXES.—One per cent will be added to all taxes and unpaid upon the 1st of December ensuing, one per cent more will be added on the 16th of December, and afterwards interest as the rate of twelve per co-annum. Payment of taxes at once, therefore, be the bounden duty of every citizen having a due reg-the public welfare and for the welfare of his indi-

GUT FAWKES' DAY. -This is the seniversary of t GUY FAWKE' DAY.—This is the anniversary of the discovery of the plot to blow up King James and his Farliament, and which, in England, is celebrated as Guy
Fawkes' day. It will probably not roceive any particular attention in this country; and Guy will not be burned
in effigy for attempting precisely the same thing that is
anticipated to be stempted with the present Gueen of
Great Britain and her Parliament by the Funian organisation. The special services of the Church of England,
commemorating the happy deliverance from destruction
of the wise monarch, have also been discontinued of
late, and Guy Fawkes' day merely receives monation
from its historical connections.

IMMIGRATION FOR THE WEEK.-Within the part week

Side emigrants have arrived at this port from cauntries eyond the sea. REMOVAL OF REMAINS.—The Board of Trustees of the ton streets, give some that the streets of the second defends of Perrang next, cause to be removed their vands and grounds the remains of all person terred therein. They will be transferred to the legreens Cemetery, Long Island, unless individuals, tives of deceased, obtain authority from the City species and choose to make some other dispose.

The Continental, which is to bear Mr. Men-charge to Washington Territory, has been from the government, and will be ready to about the 36th last. There is yet room for a